## WOMAN'S WORLD.

It is intended that these columns shall record woman's work in all the varied fields of usefulness, reflect opinion respecting women, and voice the views and thoughts of women. It is hoped that they may in some measure encourage and strengthen women in every worthy effort, aid them in solv. ing the problem of self-support, protect them through knowledge of forms of business and "law imspire them to attain to their rightful position, and thus through enlightened, elevated woman bood ennoble the home, the race, the Nation.

"Woman's World" is wide. As wife, as mother, as home-maker, as worker, as educator, as philanthropist, as comrade, as citizen, and as a human being, woman is everywhere building for herself and ber generation. From all sections of this world, brief reports of individual an organized work, news items, thoughts. suggestions and inquiries are invited for these columns.

Address all such communications to FLORENGE M. ADZINSON.

Mrs. Mary E. Haggart will fill lecture engagements at Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio,

Mrs. L. May Wheeler is writing some exceedingly bright and readable letters from Chicago to the Minneapolis Tribune,

Our Herald, which Mrs. Helen M. Gougar has edited and published at Lafayette for over three years past, has been sold to Mrs. | wife from each other. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, who will issue it at Chicago.

Miss Alma Holman, of the De Panw University faculty, read a paper on "Native and Foreign Teaching of the Modern Lan gnages" at the meeting of the Indiana College Association last week.

The National Woman Suffrage Association intends to maintain a booth in the woman's department at the New Orleans Exposition. from which suffrage documents will be distributed and appeals to its members and friends for funds to meet expenses.

The Indianapolis Equal Suffrage Society will meet to-morrow at 3 p. m. in the Gentleman's Literary Club Rooms, Plymouth Church. Mrs. Helen M. Gougar will deliver an address on "How Can the Civil and Political Rights of Indiana Women be Enlarged Without a Constitutional Amendment?" A special invitation is extended to lawyers and legislators.

The sunual meeting of the Woman's State | has been made by those opp Fair Association will be held in the State Library rooms on next Wednesday, January 7. 1:30 p. m. As this is an important meeting for the transaction of business and the election of officers, it is hoped there will be a large attendance of members and those interested. The President, Mrs. A. M. Noe, will give an account of the Woman's De partment at the New Orleans Exposition. where she has been engaged for several weeks past with the exhibit of woman's work from this State. On Tuesday afternoon the report of Mrs. Noe as Superintendent of the Woman's Department at the Indiana State Fair will be presented to the State Beard of Agriculture.

Mrs. Laura G. Shofield of Kokomo, who writes of "Aged Beauties" in other column, is a lady of rare culture and artistic talent. For twenty years past she has largely de voted her time to art work and teaching. Being of a highly poetical temperament Mrs. Schofield's favorite subjects are of a mythological, legendary or semi-historical character. One of her most ambitious paintings is an idealization of the emancipation of the negro, in which the Godess of Liberty, the national colors, and the newly liberated and grateful slave are the prominent leatures of the highly effective, emblematic scene. A companion piece which shall portray the emancipation of woman is in contempla-

Of Mrs. Schofields latest efforts are two beautiful little pieces illustrative of the mythological story of Psyche and the vase, which have been contributed to the Indiana woman's exhibit at New Orleans.

The reception given by Mrs. A. E. Ferry and her art class on last Monday and Tues-day evenings was largely attended despite unfavorable weather. Those acquainted with Mrs. Ferry's work and methods anticipated the pleasure of seeing a large variety of beautiful work, but were scarcely prepared for the quantity which attested to the patience and industry as well as to the talent of the artists. The rooms were handsomely decorated with flags and plants and the paintings arranged effectively. All the work was meritorious. Mrs. R

P. Craft was represented by landscapes and a portrait in oil. Mrs. Albrecht by several fine landscapes. Miss Nellie Wells contributed a panel, a beautiful cluster of roses Miss Hutchings, a mirror brilliant with nasturtiums; Mrs. Dr. Sawyer, a large landscape and two panels representing spring and fail; Miss Alice McCord, landscapes, sunsets on the California Coast; Miss Bettie Jameson, landscapes and fruit; Mrs. Joseph Sanger, landscapes; Miss Alice Sanger, heads, one a portrait being quite remarkable for first work; Miss Mary R. Heron, fruit piece, velvet banner and plaque with roses. Miss Brumfield, of Winchester, was represented by a plaque with fuschias, Miss Young and Miss Bergen, of Vinton, lows, exhibited a variety of excellent work, acluding landscapes and portrait plaques. The painting on china was regarded as very ood, mostly in delicate, exquisite designs. to this exhibit Mrs. M. A. Phipps, Mrs. mma Schurman, Mrs. U. P. Hammond and Miss Alice Sanger contributed. Mrs. Frank linerusta crepe and a firescreen of pon! silies and fleur de-lis in lustra painting. Another firescreen, by Mrs Dwinnell, showed an odd concist on one side-two owls, one with his head bandaged, curiously regarded by his mate, and the legend, "Owl'd man, where have you been owl night?" Mrs. Graham, Miss Meridith and Mrs. Ed Ferkins showed creditable drawings and little Eva Walker and Cora Stevens excellent work for young girls.
This list, though incomplete, indicates something of the extent and character of the ex-

The use of lincrusta crape as a material, and the lustra painting on plash and velvet introduced here by Mrs. Ferry a few months ago, and are taught only at her rooms. The lustra painting is especially suited for decorative purposes, being effective and dur-

It is pleasent to hear of the success and industry of Mrs. Ferrry, who during the past year has given over 1,400 lessons and filled numerous orders. She is desirous of enlarging her field to include instruction in industrial art, including wood engraving, designs for carpets, wall paper, etc. Already she has prepared young women for interior decorative work. Such as the decoration of hoped that she may be able to carry out

for the Sunday Sentinel.

A Call for Suffrage Work. to ask the suffrage women of the make use of the few days that refore the members of the Legislature ir respective homes for the capital. ems to be a diversity of opinion the law expounders just what amelof the laws the existing institution fair discussion of the principles of intion. If you fail to see them leave, write letters to them to consider the duty Il the people to investigate status of the women of the

ware that there are many ex-

the ranks of the Democratic

their way into the halls of legislation, the coming winter to unite with the good men of other parties to effect some amendment in the laws governing women. We feel that | a vote of 464 to 321, though not without bitwe have been governed without our 'consent too long for the honor of the State, and the consistent honest men of any and all parties ought to unite, and look this matter squarely in the face and if the present constitutions does not admit of doing justice, to all its citizens who pay taxes for its support, then let them move to amend the constitution; so it shall not longer hinder the true growth of the State.

MARY F. THOMAS, Richmond, Dec. 30, 1884.

PROGRESS OF WOMEN IN 1884.

Woman Suffrage Abroad-Education-Wom

en in Medicine-Church Discriminations-National Organizations-The Industries. The woman suffrage movement has been by no means confined to our Republic during the past year. The Nova Scotia and Ontario Legislatures each conferred on widows and unmarried women the right to vote on the same terms as men at all municipal elections. In Ontario a bill was passed enabling the wife to hold property in her own name, apart from her husband, to retain any property she may own at time of marriage for her sole use, to sue and to be sued, and making the inheritance alike of husband and

Sir John McDonald, Prime Minister of Canada, introduced a bill providing for the extension of parliamentary franchise to women in the Pariiament of the Dominion of Canada, which is still pending and is favored by the conservatives.

Mr. Gladstone's Franchise bill to extend suffrage to the agricultural laborers has furnished the occasion for active and general agitation, throughout the United Kingdom in behalf of parliamentary suffrage for women householders. Last June, in the House of Commons, Mr. Woodhall offered an amendment to the bill providing that with reference to the right to vote at Parliamentary elections, all words importing the mas-culine gender should include women. This amendment was debated at length, and was opposed mainly from the stand point that its adoption would jeopardize the bill in the House of Lords. Mr. Gladstone demanded of the Liberals that they vote against it for "that occasion only," and made that demand a test of party loyalty. Under these circumstances the vote, 135 in favor, 271 against, by no means represented the real strength of this vote was the lowest given to the measure in several years, but when it is consid ered that under the "party whip" it only fell thirty-seven short of the largest vote ever given, it does not resemble a disastrous defeat at all. Opportunity will soon be given to test the actual strength of this measure as Mr. Woodall last month introduced it as an independent bill, and it has already passed its second reading. The fol lowing facts indicate the tenor of public sentiment regarding the measure. While the

a vote for it might not be construed as a vote against the Government, and a letter was sent to every member of Parliament ask ing support of the amendment, signed by seventy ladies of the highest standing in lit erature and philanthropy, including such names as Florence Nightingale, Mary Howitt, Frances Power Cobbe. Dr. Enzabeth Blackwell and Miss Amelia B Edwards. In July a memorial was presented to Mr. Gladstone, asking for the entrauchisement of from over members of the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of

Ireland, a body of much political weight.

amendment to the Franchise bill was pend-

ing, a majority of the Liberal members signed

a memorial asking for free debate and that

Among the petitions presented to the House of Lords praying the franchise for women was one by the Bishop of Winchester from 268 clergymen of the Church of England. Throughout the year, numerous large and important woman suffrage meetings have have been held in England and Scotland the one at Edinburg, in March, being one of the greatest political assemblages ever seen in that city. Not a month before his death, Postmaster General Fawcett addressed a large assemblage in favor of woman's enfrauchise ment. Fifteen conservative and liberal associations have endorsed Mr

in both branches of Parliament have inti mated that it will receive their support, and the leading London newspapers, especially the Post and the News, regard it faverably. Last summer, Miss Henrietta Muller. a member of the London School Board, and a lady of wealth, culture and high social standing brought the injustice of "taxation without representation" into prominence by refusing to pay her taxes. The fact of 80,000

Woodall's bill, and prominent mem-

of the conservative

disfranchised women tax-payers was thereby made more conspicuous In Finland woman's right to vote was recommended by two provincial governors one of them advocating that all unmarried self-supporting women in the towns ought to be admitted to the polls; the other urging that all women paying taxes shall enjoy elec-

tive franchise. In Sweden, a bill to enable women taxpavers to vote was for the first time introduced in the Parliament, April last. In the Upper Chamber, it fell without discussion or vote, but in the Second Chamber it was debated and rejected by only nine votes-

In Norway, Mr. H. E. Berner, one of the most progressive members of the Norwegian organized a woman's rights association at Christiana, for the purpose of securing equal property rights to omen and woman suffrage.

At a citizens' meeting in Holland, Miss Haighton claimed that women have the right to vote under the present fundamental

In Italy the question of woman's opportunities and rights came up during the year on the application of Miss Lydia Poet, to be admitted to practice law at Turin. Miss Poet had obtained a doctor's degree in law who passed the preliminary examinations and was well qualified but was refused on are now pursuing their studies under this the ground that it was contrary to law and method. One of thom has selected the group

Although women can not vote in France,

two were elected to seats in municipal coun-

cils of large districts during the year. In the French Assembly, a bill passed making the directors (in nearly all cases women) of normal schools for the education of women teachers, ex-officio members of the Normal Council of Education. This, strangely relate, was passed opposition of the the opposition of the Minister of Education, who wanted priests instead of women on this board. This in itself is strong evidence of a great advance in public sentiment in France regarding women, but yet stronger evidence is afforded by the terms of the new divorce law which allows a woman a divorce for precisely the same cause is allows a man a divorce. The import of this equality will be better understood when it is remembered, that there has been no abso-Inte divorce granted in France since 1816the council of Trent declaring marriage indiscouble—and that the terms of the divorce bill at first provided that the husband could demand divorce on account of the wife's adultery, where it might occur, while the wife could demand divorce for the same cause only when the husband kept his concubine in the same house with his wife. This infamous distinction was removed through the efforts of the Protestant pastor De Pressence, who declared that the bill as it stood "Sanctions immorality and encourages it. The social consequences of adultery are as grave if committed by a man as a woman." These expressions and the vote which car-

ried his amendment, though only a majority of five, are very significant in a country where the moral code is so much more strict for women than for men.

HIGHER EDUCATION bave been much greater in Great Britain pe enough of them will find I than in the United States, the most valuable

The gains to women during the year in

In connection with this concession to

being their admission to the ordinary exam-

women, Mrs. Millicent Fawcett, widow of the Postmaster General of England, relates a capital story, for the truth of which she vouches. "It is very interesting," she says, to those who have had the opportunity of watching the Cambridge experiments, to see the gradual downfall of the prejudices at first widely entertained against having women students there. One gentleman, an examiner in a tripos examination, was opposed to the whole movement, and, whether from accident or design I know not, but a Newnham student did not sign her papers with her Christian name—she only put the initial before her surname, which I shall now call Glover. After looking over all the papers, the examiners met, and the gentleman who had declined to examine legies said to his brother examiners: 'I don't know what result you have come to, but my best man is Glover.' This incident had considerable effect at the time in dispelling the prejudice against admitting women to the examinations."

The provincial institution at Manchester. known as the Victoria University has also thrown open its degrees to women, except in the medical and surgical branches, and four scholarships have been awarded to women with the express understanding that the holders shall take their degrees in the arts and sciences at this university. For the first time the Dublin Royal University has conferred degrees on women, nine young ladies "who had fairly and earnestly striven in the intellectual competition which the cause enjoined receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts."

A new departure has also been made Canada; the Ontario Legislature a resolution requiring the Toronto University College to admit women as students, and at the opening of the winter session fifteen ladies applied and were received-a triumph after repeated refusals. Exceptional honors were won during the year by women in the English and provincial colleges. Miss Mary Clara Dawes ob-tained the degree of Master of Arts—the first lady in England thus honored. She is the daughter of a clergyman, and is twenty-two years old. She passed the matriculation examination in honors, January, 1879, and in July of the same year the intermediate exsmination for B. A., obtaining first class, and gaining the Second Gilchrist Exhibition. and also taking the honors in German; for these examinations she was entirely prepared the measure in the House. Much capital at home. In June of the same year she obained a scholarship for Girton College, Cam bridge, where she entered the following October. At the end of the usual Academic residence of three years she passed out in honors in the classical tripos. After her Cambridge course she resumed her studies for the London University at Bedford Col lege, London, and in October, 1883, passed the final B. A. examination, being placed in the first division, and gaining honors in classics and German. At the examination ust concluded she was placed fourth on the ist of Masters of Arts for the year who have taken the degree in the first branch of examinstion, that is, in classics, with ancient and modern history.

Another great success was scored by Mrs. Sophia Bryant. of whom the Pall Mall Gazette remarks: "Mrs. Bryant, whose name is well known to London educationalists, has just taken the degree of Doctor of Science at the University of London in the branch known as 'mental and moral science.' This includes psychology, logic, and ethics, together with a number of subsidiary subjects -namely, the physiology of the nervous system, political economy, political philosophy and the history of ancient and modern phi icsophy. This is by far the most severe test of philosophical scholarship, as far as range of subject is concerned, in this country. The great difficulty of the examination is seen in the fact that, though it has been in existence a good number of years, it has only been passed once before. The fortunate candidate on that occasion was a Hindoo gentle-Yet another was that of Miss E. F.

Fitgerald, who with Mrs. Fowler recently graduated from the arts course at Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, the first Canadian ladies to take that degree. Miss Fitz-gerald also took the Prince of Wales gold medal for proficiency in Greek, and passed the best examination in that language of any student of either sex who has graduated from that university. While in far off Australia Miss Bella Guerin received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, from the University of Melbourne. She wore on the occasion the orthodox cap and gown, and the Vice Chancellor, in conferring the degree, expressed his gratification in being privileged to ad-

mit the first lady B. A. to the University. Unusual honors have been secured by women in musical studies. Miss Nettie Carpenter, a young New York girl. taking the first prize at the ParisConservatorie for violin playing, and Miss Mary Wurm, of Southampton, winning the Mendelsshon scholarship, the highest prize in England to musical students.

In Norway, a law took effect last June making every university degree except the medical accessible to women.

Without special effort, some educational

gains have been made in the United States. Columbia College, which has repeatedly refused to admit women-governed by the ante-diluvian opinions of Dr. Dix rather than the modern views of President Barnard, has vielded the first inch. Miss Edgerton, a graduste of Wellesly, desiring to pursue branches has actually been admitted to work in the Observatory by consent of the trustees, and the class-book not being of as high a grade as the one she was in the habit of using, the latter was substituted at the request of the oung men students. That does not lock like "lowering the standard." It may be mentioned in this connection that under the resolution adopted in June, 1883, by the trustees of Columbia College, that a course of study at home might be pursued by young women, equivalent to that of the College course for young men, directed by the faculty of the College, four young women of modern languages and literature, another the Latin group, a third the Greek group, and the fourth a selected group from the others. On these, together with their English literature group, the ladies have suc cessfully passed the first term examination. At the opening of the school year the Corcoran School of Arts and Sciences at Washington, D. C., opened its doors to women, admitting them on the same terms

as men. Wabash College, at Crawfordsville Ind., were almost persuaded to open the doors to women this year, and that in 1885 it will be a co-educational institution. Other educational gains for the year include a legislative act providing for the establishing of a State Industrial College of Arts and Sciences for girls in Mississippi, the enlarged facilities of the Massachusetts Institute of Lecknology, whereby women are enabled to use all its advantages, and last but not least, the election of two women on the Mt. Holyoke board of trustees.

A recent suggestion to have girls excluded from Adelbert College, at Cleveland, Ohio, was refused after much inquiry and agitation regarding the question of co-education, in which the papers, pulpits and the public joined. Inquiries were made of prominent educators all over the country, and as all the opinions unfavorable to co-education came from institutions that do not-admit girls, while all the institutions that do admit them declared it a success, the trustees decided to continue to receive girls on the same terms

The most country to

WOMEN IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

during the year is the action of the Massa chusetts Medical Society making women eligible to membership. Dr. Emma L. Call, of Boston, was the first to avail herself of this

1852, for the admission of women to this soinations of Oxford University by a vote of ciety, it has repeatedly and emphatically | during the past year, or of their notable declared its hostility to women physicians, 167 to 46, and to the honor examinations by going so far in 1972 as to secure a decision of the courts to be used to prevent the admission of women students to the Massachusetts General Hospital. Hence this step indicates remarkable progress. The admission of women physicians to practice in Blockley Almshouse, Philadelphia, the graduation of Miss Grace Babb from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, the address of Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, before the New York Academy of Medicine, the reception of Dr. Sarah J. McNutt, of New York, as an active member of the Amerian Neurological Association, the admission of Miss Isola Van Diest to practice in Belgium and the graduation of Dr. Giuseppina Catani from the University at Bologna are medical honors and successes first achieved by women in 1884. An increased number of women have graduated from med-

ical colleges, have been appointed to impor-

tant positions and as members, delegates

and officers have shared the rights and priv-

ileges of National, State and County Medi-

As against all this the vote of the Philadel-

cal Societies.

hia Medical Society to exclude women from membership seems of small moment save to advertise the caliber of said society. In this State, the appointment of Dr. Sarah Stockton as physician in the woman's department at the Insane Hospital, Dec. '83 is cordially commended by Dr. Fletcher his report as productive of highly beneficial results; through the efforts of Dr. Elder of the State Board of Health attention has been called to the deplorable condition of insane women in county poor houses and the work of amelioration begun; the Indianapolis Training School for Nurses has been given commodious quarters at the city hospital, Dr. Marie Haslep has been appointed physician to the Woman's Prison and Reformatory, and a school of Pharmacy has been opened at Purdue University. In Sweden a bill is

pital, but women medical students were refused admittance as internes. In China, women physicians are recog-nized as a necessity and Hu King Eng, a Chinese girl, eighteen years old, comes to this country to obtain a medical education, that she may take charge of a hospital on her return to her native place.

pending for the admission of women to the

State pharmaceutic examination. Three

women physicians successfully passed the

examination for externes to the Paris hos-

The position of women

IN THE CHURCH has been agitated and has been a sore perplexity to the Doctors of Divinity. A numdistrict conferences, lay ministerial, retitioned Conference Philadelphia last May, to license women preach. After lengthy debate the Conference resolved that "it is inexpedient to take action on the subject," a marked improve ment upon the declaration of four years ago that "women in the Methodist Church have all the rights that are good for them," a declaration not to be forgiven or forgetten till women in the Methodist Church have all

the rights that men claim, The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church at Baltimore passed a resolution censuring the New York Conference for ordaining Miss Annie H. Shaw as an elder in 1880, but the New York Conference re-affirmed its action, and Miss Shaw still dispenses the gospel as one having authority. Miss Louise S. Baker was regularly ordained by the First Congregational Church at Nantucket, the second woman to receive that recognition in that denomination. Jews, the most strict religious sect, have decided to allow girls and women to take part in their liturgical exerc 8 8. To appreciate the extent of the advance made by women one needs to consider the

reports of numerous

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS and enterprises. Of the 6,000 teachers at the National Educational Convention, at Madison, a majority were women, representing every form of school service. While not officially recognized in proportion to their numerical strength and individual ability, they were put upon committees and on the programme in larger numbers than beretofore. At the National Conference of Charlties and Corrections for the consideration of the prevention and treatment of pauperism and crime, women were present as official delegates and as officers of charitable and reform institutions, while Mrs. Johnson, Superintendent of the Sherburn Mass, prison for women, told her experience at the National Prison Association meeting. Women occupied a prominent place on the programmes and in the proceedings of the Social Science Congress at Saratoga, and of the British and the American Associations for the Advancement of Science, showing a wider range of feminine thought and study and a greater respect on the part of man for feminine ability. At the recent meeting of the American Humane Association, Mrs. C. E. White was appointed on a committee to go to Washington and endeavor to secure the enactment of laws governing the transportation of live stock, probably without a thought that they were sending a woman into politics.

The Grand Army of the Republic at the last National encampment recognized the Woman's Relief Corps as the Grand Army Reserve, and the two organizations held their meetings side by side, cc-operating in thought and purpose.

The prominence given woman's work at the New Orleans Exposition indicates the high rank women are taking

The recognition and authority conferred by the Indiana State Board of Agriculture and the New England Mechanic's Institute on their respective woman's departments show the value of these new attractions at For the first time women have been admitted as members to the Southern Cotton Planters' Association. The Indiana Keeper's Association elected Mrs. C. Robbins president and has flourished as never before. In numerous localities women are taking an increased interest in agricultural and horticultural societies, and are engaged more extensively in agricultural pursuits. The Woman's institute of Technical designs, in Fifth Avenue. received highest awards at the Industrial Exposition at Cincinnati for carpet designs, and for designs for wall paper, oil cloth, calico, and general schoolwork. A silver medal was awarded to Miss C. D. Yaques for best example in hammered metal. A school for training women in mechanical engineering has been opened in New York. "The wo-man's National League, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, of Washington, President, are preparing an important report for female industries for the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. They have sent printed circulars to every part of the country. This circular contains questions to be answered by those receiving them. The inquiries include the kind of work, wages, etc., of girls and wo-men employed, whether the employment of females is increasing or decreasing in a given community, what new industries have been opened to women within five years, haw the product of the women's work compares with that of men, also how the pay of the two sexes compares, and how many females over fifteen years of age are employed

in wage work." A co-operative association of working women has been formed at Turin, the first society of the kind attempted by Italian women. At the meeting of the Trades Union Congress in September, five of the 140 delegates were women, representing as many branches of industry. They showed themselves ready debaters, and vigorously though vainly opposed a resolution asking Parliament to pass a law forbidding the the employment of girls in the chain, nail and bolt-making trade, as it would restrict the opportunities of those who have but few chances to earn a living. At the suggestion of one of the woman delegates a woman suffrage resolution was offered and adopted another illustration of the sentiment favorable to Mr. Woodall's measure pending in the House of Commons.

Women's inventions have multiplied,

at this time of the patents issued to women labors and success in business, art, literature

and journalism. The growth and work of the various

ORGANIZATIONS COMPOSED OF WOMEN show something of the direction and scope of womanly thought, enterprise and endeavor. The National Woman's Christian Temper ance Union counts among its labors the passage of a scientific temperance instruction oill in New York, the indorsement of that form of instruction by the National Educational Convention, the holding of an 'Institute of Beredity" at Lake Bluff, and of a summer training school for scientific temoccupation of two days at Chantauqua despite Dr. Vincent's prejudice against women speaking in public, a resolution by the International Sunday School Convention in favor of quarterly temperance lessons, and the presentation of the prehibitional memorial at National, State and County political conventions. The record for the year of Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross Society during the Ohio and Mississippi floods, of the Woman's National Relief Association in behalf of the life-saving service, of the Woman's Anti-Polygamy Society, of the Woman's National Indian Association, which seeks to awaken public sentiment regarding the unfulfilled obligations of the Government to the Indians, of the Association of Collegrate Alumnae. the Woman's Congress, of the Church societies which are becoming better able to several women in Newport, worth their see the heathen at home, of the numerous woman suffrage societies, women's exchanges, dustrial and educational unions, protective associations, art associations, musicales, literary and reading clubs show increased activity on the part of women in educational, philanthropic and public af

The International Health Exhibition, the arious movements in behalf of dress reform physiological knowledge and hygienic living, the opening of gymnasiums for girls, and the growing fondness of girls and women for out-door sports and exercises are evidences that women are coming to claim their divine birthright of sound bodies and sound minds. At New York the first ladies' tricycle club was organized a few months ago, and a number of fadies have become enthusiastic members of the Washington Club. Two American ladies, Mrs. Emma L. Pierce of New York and Miss Fannie B. Ward of Ohio, distinguished themselves by making the ascent of Mount Popocatapetl. last summer, a feat which few women have

A number of honors in addition to those already mentioned have been conferred on An official position in the American Association for the Advancement of Science was accorded to a woman through the appointment of Mrs. Erminie A. Smith as one of the secretaries of a section. This lady was also made a fellow of the New York Acadmy of Science, "in virtue of scientific attainment or services." Sophie Menter, the celebrated planist was elected honorary member of the Philharmonic Society

London in place of Wagner. A monument was dedicated last July in New Orleans to the memory of Margaret Haughery the "orphans friend"-the humble dairy and bakery woman who by her earnings sustained munificent pharities. This is the first time that an American weman has been horored with a statue. About the same time a statue of George Sand was unveiled in Paris. Progress as indicated by the interest and participation of women in the late

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, by the numerous and diverse questions raised in which women are vitally concerned, and by the attitude of candidates and parties with reference to woman suffrage, involves the presentation of so many facts, opinions and influences that its con-

sideration must be deferred. To do justice to the work of women 884, to fully consider the events and enterprises in which they have been intererted, is to almost write the history of the year. Woman's sphere is no longer fenced in. Though bandicapped and at a disadvantage she is making her way into every field and her presence, efforts, claims, opinions and induences are felt on every human interest.

Written for the Sunday Sentinel.

Aged Beauties. The Boston Transcript says, "A woman of fifty to-day is as young in feeling and aprearance now. as a woman of thirty a quarter of a century ago. Owing partly to the better sense in dressing and taking care of herself, but vastly more to her larger mental Brope." Eearch through history and you will find that the women that retained beauty and vivacity pas years of maturity and middle age were women that had opportunities to cultivate and exercise the tellectual faculties. Intellect and knowledge promote beauty and help to retain us long on the borders of the spring time of life. It is said that Annie of Austria was thirty-eight when she was described as the bandsomest Queen of Europe, and when Buckingham and Richelieu were her jealous admirers. "Ninon de'n Enclos, the most celebrated wit and beauty of her day was the idol of three generations of France, and was seventy-two when Abbe de Barris fell in love with her. It was the combination of talent, culture and properly preserved personal attractions that gave this remarkable woman, seemingly access to the fountain of eternal youth. "Pericles wedded Aspasia when she was thirty-six and she afterward for more than thirty years wielded an undiminished reputation for beauty.

History gives accounts of many women that were fascinating beyond the period of youth, Mile. Mars, a famous French tragedienne, only attained the height of her beauty and power when past forty. "Catherine II., of Russia, was thirty-three when she seized the empire of Russia and captivated the dashing young General Orloff. Up to the time of her death at sixty-seven she seemed to have retained the same bewitching power." No doubt ancient beauties resorted to the arts of the toilet. A rare old book of recipes says: "Madame Vestris slept with her face covered with a paste which gave firmness to a loose skin and prevented wrinkles. The paste is made by beating the white of an egg to a froth and cooking in boiling water; then mix ten drops of oil of sweet almonds and three grains of pulverized alum. It also gives a favorite cosmetic of the time of Charles the Second, "milk of reses," said to give firmness and a youthful appearance to faded cheeks, and obliterate wrinkles. It can be made by putting gum benzoin in alcohol; let it stand twelve or fourteen days. Once or twice a day, drop enough of this tincture soft water to form fragrant milk and apply to the face, hands and neck. Wrinkles are said to be less apparent under a varnish made of thirty grains of turpentine in three drahms of alcohol allowed to dry on the face. While we contend that all women should be taught to take care of the skin and to know how to artistically apply the aids to natural beauty and remedies for defects, yet she must remember that the great beautifier will never be found bottled and labelled for a stipulated

price per bottle. The receipt for lasting beauty is composed largely of a sunny temper. Always look on the bright side of the picture of life. True great shadows must fall across the lives of all, but the picture that has no shadow has no high light and is worthless. The lives of some are no doubt like the pictures of the great German artist, Rembrandt, nearly all shadow, but he had a method of putting all the light upon one part of the picture which throws a dazzling and mysterious brightness over the whole. The woman is not likely to grow naturally old, who keeps abresst with the age in which she lives. Adding daily to her stock of intellectual attainments, "Stretching the mantle of charity over the faults of others," showing herself to be the

nsefulness, until all that look upon her wi forget her age and remember only her intelligence, usefulness and goodness.

Laura G. Scofield. Kokomo, Ind.

PASHION AS IT FLIES.

Follies Going Out-Novelties - Painted Dresses-Wedding Gowns.

The tight sleeve must go; so fashion de crees, and women will have elbow room once more. The new sleeves are easily fitted to the arms and loose enough to insure ease and grace of movement. Wo menare beginning to abolish the ear perance teaching at Martha's Vineyard, the | ring as one of their personal adornments, although it will take a long time to wholly banish this favorite but barbarous ornament. The recent aesthetic movement in dress

which introduced, among its absurdities, some truly sensible ideas, had much to do in educating women to a better standard of taste regarding personal adornments. The most exclusively fashionable women do not now wear earrings in the daytime, and only those with jewels or rare stones in the evening. Finally, they may be discarded altogether, and the money spent for diamonds in this direction will be invested in brooches, pendants or bracelets. Already some of the famous actresses and leaders in fashion make a point of not wearing earrings. They say pretty ear is disfigured by them, and that more attention is attracted to homely ones with these attached ornaments. There are millions, who own superb diamonds, but not one set in earrings. as they consider them a disfiguring, barbarous fashion.

A novelty in seal capes is called a fichu and consists of a scarf mantle that merely reaches to the waist line behind and has half ong pointed fronts. It is edged with sealkin fringe and has a high standing collar

fastened by a fanciful clasp. The newest buttons for dresses are of o silver, bronze, or gift, tashioned like a flower, bird, or dragon. They have a hoop at the back, and loops or eyas are provided with which to fasten them.

Among the still very popular Jersey bodices are some newly-arrived models designed exclusively for evening wear. One elegant bodice is made of pure white silk Jersey webbing, rich and lustrous in quality. This is exquisitely embroidered in white silk flose and milk-white and crystal beads in designs of roses and buds.

Spanish lace dresses, made up over orange, flame and salmon satin are quite in favor for reception and tea gowns. The lace is put on full, and hangs in folds over a princesse slip of satin. Clusters of black ribbon uningle with loops of the satin frequently ornament these dresses.

The deep shading required for winter dress fabrics is largely supplied by bronze. This is a leading color, and shows forth in varied tones more or less dark. Akin to bronze are olive lines running through many shades, from dark to light. Both are exceedingly fashionable, and come up with a prestige that overshadows many other colors hitherto much favored. A rich shade of Russian blue s shown in camel's bair goods, cheviots, and French cashmeres, which is exceedingly handsome. Not less noticeable are superb wine and garnet shades, attractive in them selves by reason of the warmth and glow they impart in the colder seasons of the year, or as resulting in unique and gorgeous combinations when used in conjunction with other rich, barmonizing shades' Marine blue, like seal brown, seems endowed with a perennial existence, and holds, as it invariably does, a noticeable position in the world of fashionable colors. Two-tone blendings continue in favor, and in delicate evening silks these effects are very popular. The art of blending seems to have reached its height in some of the exquisitely shaded shot silks and sating, with their rare lights and shad-

ows, and a sheen of silver over all. A capital novelty worth knowing about is whalebonienne, It is made of buffalo-horn, and at half the price is just as durable as real whalebone, and does not split.

laces, tulles, and gauzes are very fashionable. Sometimes the satin underdress is painted, and plain tuils draped over it, through which the painting shows in subdued coloring. Lace flounces in floral designs are painted in the most delicate coloring with pretty effect. Painted dresses are also the rage with our actresses. Fanny Davenport is believed to have started it, but she got her idea from France, where hand-painting in combination with embroidery in gold thread has long aided in making sumptuous costumes for leaders in the fashionable world and members of the rank and file in the army of style who could indulge in the extrayegance. Laura Don, who is a very fair painter, en amateur, has a fine wardrobe whose principal costumes she has decorated herself. The richness of effect produced by these band-painted dresses under the strong light of the stage amply compensates their expense to people whose profession makes magnificance in dress a necessity For wear in ordinary life the painting should however, be rided by embroidery in gold or silk thread at least around the outlines. The costume receives a finish from this, which it requires for the close inspection of

the ball room or the parlor. The bridal dress of Lady Millicent St Clair Erskine, who was married recently to the marquis of Stafford, was of pearl white satin, and the front was thickly embroidered in pearls, slightly intermixed with silver; the train, which was very long, was bunched up at the top, and trimmed down the sides with pearl embroidery; on the right side of the front was a large bow of Brussels lace and on the left the train was caught back with a large boquet of orange blossoms; at the bottom of the front was a quantity of Brussels lace flouncing very artistically aranged; the bodice, which was pointed, w also beautifully embroidered in pearls and silver, and lace frills were fastened about the throat and down the front, turning under at the waist, appearing again at the point and passing around the basque; a bunch of orange blossoms was fastened at the neck, and a wreath of the same flowers was worn in the hair with a small Brussels lace veil; her only jewel was an oriental pearl necklace, a gift of the bridegroom.

Very odd and attractive toilets were worn by the four bridesmaids at a recent wedding. The dresses were of cream white satin, brocaded with small bright flowers and foliage in silk floss. They were made with long pointed tunics, fuil graped on one side and held by loops of red velvet ribbon. The pointed bodices were nearly covered with lace trimmings, with a deep flounce of the same going round the skirts. Cream suede gloves, baskets of maiden hair fern, mixed with white roses and red carnations, immens fans of white ostrich plumage. suspended by loops of cream white satin ribbon, completed the details of the toilettes Upon their heads were small cream white velvet bonnets, the crowns embroideried with gold. Aigrettes of scarlet poppies and bearded wheat were set up very high in front.

Tulle veils are more extensively worn by brides than those of lace. Though they do not produce so rich an effect, talle being more transparent than lace, admits of a better view of the dress beneath, which is quite a consideration. Diamond or pearl headed pins are used for keeping the veil in place, and the favorite flowers are orange blossoms or lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Carrie Astor Wilson's traveling dress was designed by Redfern, and is said to be the handsomest worn in America. It is of dark gray cloth, the skirt plaited; the drapery bordered with steel passementerie and a fringe of pendeut steel beads. The jacket is tight fitting, closes to the throat and finished with the same garniture. With this costume was a hat of gray velvet with a mixture of red feathers, end a muif of gray fur suspended by a cord from the neck.

> Profiting by a Queer Mistake. [Los Angeles (Cal.) Express.]

The Red Bluff Sentinel made this startling announcement one day last week:
"The prayer-meeting at the M. E. church will be hell to-night." This typograpical opportunity. Since the first application in | Space will not permit even an enumeration | friend of humanity, widening her sphere of | error made a good many people believe that

comething remarkable was to take place the meeting, so the church was crowded.

The officiating brethren, greatly encourage by the large audience, were inspired to elequence, and the result was that thirteen occurrent of the persons united with the church.

The Tobacco Woman,

[Louisville Evening Post.] "Five cents' worth of snuff," said a little woman as she bent over the counter of a drug store this morning and whispered the order in the clerk's ear with a mysterious mien.
Glancing furtively around to assure herself that there were no witnesses to the transaction, she added: "It's for snother lady. I never use the horrid stuff." Picking up a neatly wrapped little bundle white paper, she placed it to her nose to assure herself

that it was the genuine article, then flung down a nickel and hurriedly left the store.
"Here, Johnny," said the clerk, turning to a boy who was standing behind the prascription case in conversation with a report-er of this paper, "put up some more snuff, All those packages we made last night are gone already. Hurry! Here's another cuttomer comit g across the street. From the way she stares through the door I judge she wants souff. Ab, this is a rushing business!" he continued, aside to the reporter, who had let fall his jaw in utter amazement.

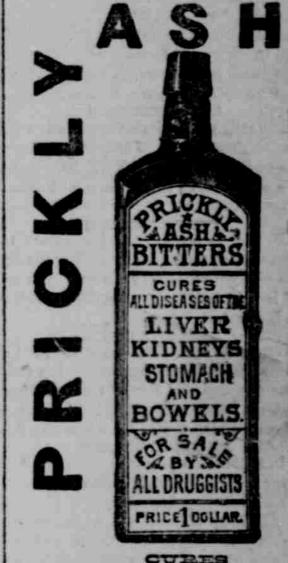
"Who are your chief patrons in this line?" ventured the reporter.
"Why, the ladies, of course. We have no

male callers for spuff at ali. The men chew tobacco instead. Of course no woman buys the spuff for herself. The purchase is always made for a neighbor or a friend. I have seen women come here with the brown juice dry in the corners of their mouths, and complain of the dirty stuff, which they said they were buying for another woman. The habit, I understand, is very fascinating, and when once begun is more binding than either chewing tobacco or smoking. In its strength to enslave the will it approaches the power of narcotics.

"Wife, did you bring your opera glass with you?" "Yes, but plague it, I can't use it."
"Why not?" "Oh, I left my diamond rings at home on the washstand.

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noys, Etc., Etc. It contains only the Purest Drugs, am which may be enumerated PRICELY ASE BAR AND BERRIES. MANDRAKE, BUCHU, BENMA, BOO It cleanses the system thoroughly, and PURIFIER OF THE BLCOR

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Children with the B

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